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CONTENTS.—No. 109.

NOTES:—Joseph Knight: Another Reminiscence, 61—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles, 62—The Piper in the Plague of London—Arms of the See of Winchester, 64—The First Person in Wordsworth and Shakespeare, 65—Sir Henry Vane the Younger—Lamb or Lambe—Richards of Bramley House—Dickensiana, 66—The Saurians in English Poetry—Clifton Campville Church—St. Pancras, 1817—The Glamis Mystery: a Parallel—"Clear Case"—"The Same Yet," Inn Sign, 67.

QUERIES:—New Zealand: Governors' Descendants Wanted—Mrs. Mary Young, Eton Dame—"Christiana Regina Bohemia"—Giggleswick School Seal—Cadell & Davies: their Successors—Authors of Quotations Wanted, 68—Henry Downes Miles—The Piano in Considerant's 'Destinée Sociale'—Spanish Titles granted to Irishmen—Feliziano, Portuguese Artist—Queen Anne and her Children—Anne Wentworth, 69—Gundrada de Warenne—Duchesse de Bouillon—Foreigners accompanying William III.—Royal Artillery, Ninth Battalion, 1809-14—Alexandro Amidei—Burial Customs—N. Le Vasseur: Richelieu—Biographical Information Wanted, 70—The Revolution Society, Bill of Rights Society, &c.—Beazant Family—Crowned by a Pope—Brodribb of Somerset—St. Laluwy, 71.

REPLIES:—Rev. Samuel Greatheed, 71—Municipal Records Printed, 73—Latter Lammas—Jane Austen's 'Persuasion'—Whittington and his Cat: Eastern Variants—Corporation of London and the Medical Profession, 75—Nelson: "Musle"—Dean Swift and the Rev. J. Geree—Miniature of Mary, Queen of Scots—Bishops addressed as "My Lord," 76—Signs of Old London—Halfacree Surname—Prime Serjeant—Sir W. Davenant's 'Entertainment at Rutland House,' 77—Sheffield Cutlery in 1820—Col. Gordon—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Miner Family—Court Leet: Manor Court—Highgate Archway—Bishop Griffith of St. Asaph, 79—Henry Card, 80.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Cambridge under Queen Anne'—'The Quarterly Review.'

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

JOSEPH KNIGHT: ANOTHER REMINISCENCE.

I HAVE recently received a letter from Joseph Knight's brother which contains a characteristic anecdote of our late Editor. It seems to me worth preserving in 'N. & Q.,' and I have Mr. John Knight's leave to reproduce it.

The Urban Club was one in which Joseph Knight disported himself, and he is included in the picture of the members, which was recently, I believe, lost. It is of this club that Mr. John Knight writes, as follows:—

"So far away as 1868 (I think) Robert Lowe exploited his famous 'Match Tax Budget,' and in it angered the whole literary world by excising almost every dole that previous Governments had niggardly thrown at the feet of literature. At this time my brother was President of the Urban Club. I happened at the time to be up in town, staying with him. He told me that the Club was holding its annual dinner, and that he, as President, had to preside, and suggested that I should accompany him, to which I cheerfully assented. I need not tell you how interested and impressed I was by the precincts of that ancient home of the Club, with its classic hall sacred to the memory of David Garrick, immediately over the historic gateway of the Knights of St. John, Clerkenwell. Therein was gathered a goodly company of the literary elect of London. After the dinner a gentleman rose and called the attention of the Club to a letter that had appeared in *The Daily Telegraph*, that voiced the indignation felt by all connected with literature at the miserable cheeseparing of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c., and proposed that the Urban Club should mark their sense of obligation to the anonymous writer of it by electing him a life member of the Club!

"When he resumed his seat the Club broke into rapturous applause, partly in tribute to the brilliancy of the speech, and partly in support of the resolution. When this had subsided there was a pause, awaiting a seconder, and all eyes turned to the chairman, their expectation being that the President, in his official capacity, would undertake the duty. He, however, made no sign, and the guests, growing impatient, began calling 'Knight! Knight!' Then he still holding back, the calls became universal, so that at last he arose, and with that look on his face that his friends so well knew, that silently expressed, 'Well, confound you! if you will have it, then I suppose I must,' he began to abuse the letter. Admitting that he had read it, he considered it so devoid of all literary merit, it was so wanting in artistic style and construction, that, in his judgment, it would be humiliating for the society of men constituting the Urban Club to recognize it in any way. This response acted as a cold douche on the enthusiasm of the meeting, and a chill silence fell upon the company. This, however, was soon relieved by the rising of a gentleman who received such an ovation that I whispered to my neighbour, 'Who is it?' 'Why, don't you know? It's Mr. .... the editor of the *Telegraph*.'

"He commenced by saying: 'It is well known to you, gentlemen, that there is nothing held by the editors of London daily papers more sacred and inviolate than the anonymity of their correspondents. Any one writing to them under a pseudonym, wild horses would not drag the author's name from them. And it would be a crime for an editor, under almost any conceivable circumstance, to break this law. But it has been said "There is no law without an exception." I will, at the risk of being held a traitor to my class, on this occasion break this rule by informing you that the writer of that letter was none other than our President himself!'

"The shout that greeted this disclosure showed how fully they appreciated the humour of it."

Such urbanity and modesty lend a new grace to scholarship.

VERNON RENDALL.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 242, 381; iii. 22, 222, 421; iv. 181, 361.)

MEN OF LETTERS (*continued*).

Ayr.—The town is redolent with memories of the poet Burns. Here still stands the "clay bigging" in which he was born 15 Jan., 1759. Near by are Alloway Kirk and "the Auld Brig o' Doon." Of "the twa brigs o' Ayr," the old dates back to the thirteenth century, and the new to the eighteenth. The former was reopened by Lord Rosebery after extensive renovation on 29 July, 1910. In the east parapet wall, above the second arch, two bronze panels have been inserted. The first, placed by the Preservation Committee, is thus inscribed:—

"In admiration of Robert Burns and his immortal poem 'The Brigs of Ayr,' this brig was during 1907–10 restored by subscriptions received from all parts of the world.—R. A. Oswald, Chairman of the Preservation Committee."

The second panel, placed by the Town Council of Ayr, contains a portrait of Burns, the Ayr Burgh coat of arms, and the following inscription:—

"The Auld Brig of Ayr. Erected in the thirteenth century. Preservation work 1907–10. Reopened by Lord Rosebery July 29, 1910. —James S. Hunter, Provost of the Burgh of Ayr."

In 1820 a Greek temple was inaugurated to the memory of Burns at Ayr. It cost 3,300*l.*, which was raised through the exertions of Mr. (afterwards Sir Alexander) Boswell. Within the building are enshrined many relics of Burns and also his bust by Park. Here, too, are placed Thom's characteristic models of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnnie Alloway.

In 1892 a fine bronze statue of Burns was erected in the centre of the town. The sculptor was Mr. George A. Lawson. The pedestal was designed by Messrs. Morris and Hunter, and executed by Mr. Taylor of Aberdeen. In the four sides are inserted bronze bas-reliefs illustrative of scenes from the poet's works. The frieze is carved in the form of a symbolical ribbon, on which are inscribed the names of all the places at which Burns at various times found a home, with the dates of residence indicated. The statue represents the poet bareheaded, with folded arms, and clad in the costume worn by Scotsmen of his rank of life in his day. It is itself 9 ft. high, and with the pedestal rises to a height of over 21 ft.

Dumfries.—Burns died at Dumfries 21 July, 1796, and was buried in St. Michael's Churchyard. A modest stone was placed by his wife over his grave. Twenty years afterwards a mausoleum was erected by public subscription hard by, and on 19 Sept., 1815, his remains were removed thither. The structure contains a symbolic representation in marble of "The Muse of Coila finding the Poet at the plough and throwing her inspiring mantle over him." "To this was added," says Principal Shairp, "a long, rambling epitaph in tawdry Latin."

On 6 April, 1882, a statue of Burns was inaugurated at Dumfries. It was designed by Mrs. Hill, and represents the poet resting in a half-sitting posture against a tree trunk, with his dog reclining at his feet. He is apparently meditating upon a daisy which he holds in his hand. The statue is of Carrara marble, and the pedestal of grey stone. Let into the four sides are inscribed marble tablets. Those on the north, south, and east sides contain appropriate quotations from Burns's poems, and that on the west the following:—

"Erected by the inhabitants of Dumfries (with the aid of many friends) as a loving tribute to their fellow townsman, the National Poet of Scotland, 6th April, 1882."

Irvine.—On 18 July, 1896, the Poet Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, unveiled a statue of Burns at Irvine in the presence of 12,000 spectators. It is the work of Mr. James Pittendrigh MacGillivray, R.S.A., and was presented to his native town by Mr. John Spiers of Glasgow. The statue is said successfully to

"embody Burns in the abstract....He wears the coat and breeches of the period and the Scots plaid, which makes a natural, national, and correct accessory to his costume, and at the same time gives the bronze flowing lines and all the classic effect it is desirable to associate with Burns."

Paisley.—Lord Rosebery unveiled a statue of Burns in the Fountain Gardens on 26 Sept., 1896. It cost over 1,500*l.*, the funds being raised by a series of concerts by the Paisley Tannahill Choir.

Edinburgh.—A Greek temple was erected to the memory of Burns in 1830 from subscriptions by Scotsmen in all parts of the world. It was designed by Thomas Hamilton, and contains many manuscripts and relics of Burns and his bust by Brodie.

Aberdeen.—In 1892 Prof. David Masson unveiled a statue of Burns in the Union Terrace Gardens. It was the work of the late Henry Bain-Smith, and represents the

poet bareheaded, with a plaid thrown over his shoulder. His right hand grasps a Scotch bonnet, and he carries a wee mountain daisy in his left. The figure is about 11 ft. high, and with the pedestal rises to a height of 23 ft.

Kilmarnock.—The Burns monument in Kay Park consists of a temple surmounted by a tower rising to a height of 80 ft. It was erected from designs by Railton in 1879. Within the arched entrance stands a white marble statue of Burns by Stevenson. The interior is fitted up as a museum, and contains, *inter alia*, a complete set of editions of Burns's works.

Dundee.—In front of the Albert Institute is a statue of Burns by Sir John Steell. It is a replica of that at New York.

Particulars are desired of Burns statues at Glasgow, Perth, Alloway, and elsewhere.

Edinburgh.—The magnificent Scott memorial is erected in East Prince's Street Gardens. It was designed by the ill-fated George Mickle Kemp, a young, self-taught artist, who was accidentally drowned before its completion. It cost 15,650*l.*, and consists of a cruciform Gothic spire, rising to a height of 200 ft. from four basement arches supported by clustered columns. In the centre space stands the grey Carrara-marble statue of Scott, represented seated, clad in a shepherd's plaid, with his favourite hound Maida lying at his feet. It is the work of Sir John Steell, and cost an additional 2,000*l.* The design is further enriched with statuettes of the principal characters in Scott's works. The foundation stone was laid on 15 Aug., 1840, and the memorial was publicly inaugurated on its completion in August, 1846. In the foundation, on a brass plate, was deposited the following inscription, composed by Lord Jeffrey :—

"This Graven Plate deposited in the base of a votive building on the fifteenth day of August in the year of Christ 1840, and never likely to see the light again till all the surrounding structures are crumbled to dust by the decay of time, or by human or elemental violence, may then testify to a distant posterity, that his countrymen began on that day to raise an effigy and architectural monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., whose admirable writings were then allowed to have given more delight and suggested better feeling to a larger class of readers in every rank of society than those of any other author, with the exception of Shakespeare alone, and which were therefore thought likely to be remembered long after this act of gratitude on the part of the first generation of his admirers should be forgotten. He was born at Edinburgh 15th August, 1771, and died at Abbotsford 21st September, 1832."

A medallion marks the site of the house in College Wynd where Scott was born.

Selkirk.—A statue of Sir Walter Scott was erected in the Market Square in 1839, being placed in position on his birthday (15 Aug.). It is the work of Alexander H. Ritchie of Musselburgh, and represents Sir Walter in the costume of Sheriff of the county, with a roll of papers in his left hand, and his right hand resting on his staff. The pedestal is enriched with his arms and the arms of the burgh, and there are also emblematic allusions to the characteristics of the poet and novelist—a Scotch thistle, and a winged harp with the word "Waverley" below it. In front, beneath the statue, is the following inscription :—

"Erected in August, 1839, in proud and affectionate remembrance of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., Sheriff of this County from 1800 to 1832.

By Yarrow's stream still let me stray,
Though none should guide my weary way ;
Still feel the breeze down Ettrick break,
Though it should chill my withered cheek."

Horsmonden, Kent.—Here was erected in 1856 by the then rector of Horsmonden, the Rev. Sir W. M. Smith-Marriott, Bart., a memorial to Sir Walter Scott. It consists of two circular towers conjoined, and standing within a grove of stately pines on the highest ground in the parish. One of the towers contains two rooms, in which are arranged a collection of Scott's works and many relics, while the walls are covered with sketches of heroes and heroines immortalized in his writings. There is also a bust of Sir Walter, and beneath it is inscribed the following poetic tribute :—

Humble Bard, this proves at least my claims
To linger raptured o'er thy thrilling strains.
To thee he builds this tower, though thy name
Will long survive the builder and the fane.

As the visitor enters the tower, the following lines arrest the eye :—

Turn from this tower if you come to scoff it,
Or deem him fool who does not build for profit.

The other tower is fitted with a circular staircase leading to the summit, from which a fine view may be obtained.

Glasgow.—In the centre of George Square stands a fluted Doric column to the memory of Scott. It is 80 ft. high, and at the summit is placed his statue by Ritchie. It was the first memorial erected to him in Scotland.

I shall be pleased to obtain particulars of Scott's monuments at Perth and elsewhere.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

STATUE OF THE PIPER IN THE PLAGUE OF LONDON.

UNDER the heading 'The Old Highlander' (10 S. vii. 92) is given an extract from *The Daily Graphic* of 19 Jan., 1907, referring to the sale of what was called "Tottenham Court Road's Oldest Inhabitant," viz., a wooden figure of a Highlander from a tobacconist's shop in that neighbourhood.

I have just come across an extract from an old magazine called *Baldwin's London Magazine* for March or April, 1820, which appears to me to refer to a similar old figure which has a most interesting history, if the narrator in the magazine is to be relied on. The extract is as follows:—

"I forward you a rather remarkable anecdote relative to a statue (the original work of the famous Caius Gabriel Cibber) which has for many years occupied a site in a garden on the terrace in Tottenham Court Road. The statue in question is executed in a fine free-stone, representing a bagpiper in a sitting posture playing on his pipes, with his dog and keg of liquor by his side, the latter of which stands upon a neat stone pedestal.

"The following singular history is attached to its original execution. During the Great Plague of London carts were sent round the city each night, the drivers of which rung a bell as intimation for every house to bring out its dead. The bodies were then thrown promiscuously into the cart and conveyed to a little distance in the environs, where deep ditches were dug, into which they were deposited.

"The piper (as represented in the statue) had his constant stand at the bottom of Holborn, near St. Andrew's Church. He became well known about the neighbourhood, and picked up a living from the passengers going that way, who generally threw him a few pence as a reward for his musical talents. A gentleman who never failed in his generosity to the piper was surprised, on passing one day as usual, to miss him from his accustomed place; on inquiry he found the poor man had been taken ill in consequence of a singular accident.

"On the joyful occasion of the arrival of one of his countrymen from the Highlands, the piper had made too free with the contents of his keg; these so overpowered his faculties that he stretched himself out upon the steps of the church and fell fast asleep. He was found in this situation when the dead-cart went its rounds; and the carter, supposing of course, as the most likely thing, that the man was dead, made no scruple to put his fork under the piper's belt, and with some assistance hoisted him into his vehicle, which was nearly full, with the charitable intention that our Scotch musician should share the usual brief ceremonies of interment.

"The piper's faithful dog protested against this seizure of his master, and attempted to prevent this unceremonious removal; but failing success, he fairly jumped into the cart after him, to the no small annoyance of the men, whom he would not suffer to come near the body. The streets and roads by which they had to go being very rough, added to the howling of the dog, had soon the effect of wakening our drunken musician from his trance. It was dark, and the piper, when he first recovered himself, could form no idea either of his numerous companions or his conductors. Instinctively, however, he reached for his pipes, and, playing up a merry Scotch tune, terrified in no small measure the carters, who fancied they had got a legion of ghosts.

"A little time, however, put all to rights, and the well-known living piper was joyfully released from his awful and perilous situation.

"The poor man fell ill, and was relieved by his former benefactor, who, to perpetuate the remembrance of so wonderful an escape, resolved to employ a sculptor to execute him in stone, not omitting his faithful dog, keg of liquor, &c.

"The famous Caius Gabriel Cibber (father to Colley Cibber, the comedian) was then in high repute, from the circumstance of his having executed the beautiful figures which originally were placed over the entrance gate of Old Bethlehem Hospital, and the statue in question of the Highland bagpiper remains an additional specimen of the merits of this great artist. It was long after purchased by John, the great Duke of Argyll, and came from his collection at his demise into the possession of its present proprietor."

This statue seems to have a better claim than the other to be considered the "oldest inhabitant," and one wonders what has become of this example of a sculptor of such repute as Caius G. Cibber.

A. H. ARKLE.

Birkenhead.

[The piper's story seems to be a variant—or an expansion—of the story related by Defoe.]

ARMS OF THE SEE OF WINCHESTER.—By the courtesy of MISS ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES, which stirs my gratitude, I have a reprint of an article on the 'Arms of the See of Exeter,' contributed by her to *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*. I should like to suggest that the *or* and the *argent* key in the Winchester blazon may have been due to the passage in the 'Purgatorio' (canto ix.) wherein the Angel on the threshold drew from beneath his robe two keys:—

One was of gold, and the other was of silver;
First with the white, and after with the yellow,
Plied he the door, so that I was content.
"Whenever faileth either of these keys
So that it turn not rightly in the lock,"
He said to us, "this entrance doth not open.
More precious one is, but the other needs
More art and intellect ere it unlock,
For it is that which doth the knot unloose.
From Peter I have them; and he bade me err
Rather in opening than in keeping shut,
If people but fall down before my feet."

The Rev. H. F. Tozer annotates this in 'An English Commentary on Dante's "Divina Commedia"' by:—

"These are the keys of the kingdom of heaven. The golden key is the power of absolution, the silver key the knowledge possessed by the confessor, which enables him to judge of the condition of the penitent. Hence in opening the gate the silver key is used first and the golden afterwards. On this subject Aquinas says—'distinguuntur duæ claves, quarum una pertinet ad iudicium de idoneitate eius qui absolvendus est, et alia ad ipsam absolutionem,' 'Summa,' P. 3, Suppl. Q. 17, Art. 3."

ST. SWITHIN.

THE FIRST PERSON IN WORDSWORTH AND SHAKESPEARE.—Several reviewers of the 'Concordance to Wordsworth,' published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., have called attention to what is deemed an excessive use of the first personal pronoun in the works of the poet. Thus J. P. C., in *The Pall Mall Gazette* for 30 Nov., 1911, points out that *I*, *me*, *myself*, &c., are recorded over 2,000 times.

It must be remembered, however, that verbal indexes of the sort commonly do not list the occurrences of the simple pronouns. Fay's Concordance of the 'Divina Commedia,' for example, merely indicates the very frequent use by Dante of the words *io*, *mia*, *mie*, &c., by the term "sovente." The 'Concordance to Wordsworth' includes a large number of quotations for certain pronouns, in spite of their frequency, because of their importance in a lyrical and meditative poet. Much depends upon the kind of poetry which happens to be in question, and upon the special aim of the writer. As Augustine, Bunyan, and Rousseau are bound to refer to themselves when they undertake to write their confessions, so Wordsworth is bound to speak of himself in 'The Prelude.' In the yet longer poem of 'The Excursion' his references to himself are far less numerous; here he is but a minor personage in the dialogue. The personal utterances of Milton in 'Paradise Lost,' an epic, may be thought to be more of an intrusion of extraneous matter. In his sonnets, of course, the practice of Wordsworth varies with his subject and purpose. The 'Concordance' lists a dozen occurrences of the pronoun *I* in the 131 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets.' The Concordance of Mrs. Furness to the minor poems of Shakespeare shows that the words *I*, *me*, *mine*, and *my* occur, all told, over 900 times in 144 sonnets. This is quite the equal of anything in Dante, or Wordsworth, or Pindar; though perhaps the chief thought it suggests is that, when a great poet wishes to write about himself, he is likely to choose the simplest and most direct forms of expression. LANE COOPER.

Ithaca, New York.

[Poems in the nature of personal confessions, such as Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' and 'The Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyam,' must be expected to revel in the Ego. Even so it may be a question how often, as in the Introduction to 'In Memoriam,' "we" takes the place of "I."]

THE FIRST WOMEN DOCTORS.—The death of Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake on Sunday, the 7th of January, should be made a note of, as she was the first to secure for women the right of entry into the medical profession in Great Britain.

She was born January, 1840, and was sister of Dr. Jex-Blake, formerly Head Master of Rugby, afterwards Dean of Wells. From 1858 to 1864 she was Mathematical Tutor at Queen's College, London, but after travelling in the United States she became interested in the movement—started by the late Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell—for the admission of women to medical degrees; and when Dr. Blackwell had obtained her degree and become lecturer in the New York College for Women, Miss Jex-Blake became a member of her first class, and resolved to devote herself to medicine. After a course of study at Boston she returned to England in the hope of securing admission to the Medical Register, but at that time none of the British medical schools would admit a woman to their classes.

In 1869 Miss Jex-Blake, with other ladies, succeeded in inducing the University of Edinburgh to adopt regulations for the education of women in medicine in the University in separate classes, and, when the class lists were issued, it was announced that "the female students had attained a higher degree of success than the males." The women's claims to be admitted to the wards of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, the litigation that followed, the severe articles written by Mrs. Lynn Linton in *The Saturday Review*, and the subsequent triumph, are matters of history. Miss Jex-Blake came to London, founded the School of Medicine for Women, and in 1876 Russell Gurney's Bill was passed. Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake returned to Edinburgh, and there practised and established a school of medicine for women; she retired in 1899.

Another pioneer is still with us: Miss Elizabeth Garrett, afterwards Dr. Garrett Anderson. The number of women now practising as doctors may make the present generation forget the struggle to secure that position. A. N. Q.

SIR HENRY VANE THE YOUNGER.—I got from a second-hand catalogue recently an interesting volume which is perhaps worth a little paragraph in 'N. & Q.' It is a copy of Sir Henry Vane's 'Retired Man's Meditations' (1655). Inside the cover, on the board of the volume, is the signature John Locke in very faded ink. The signature has been compared with Locke's handwriting and pronounced genuine. Locke began public life as a secretary to Sir Henry's brother, Sir Walter Vane, when in 1664 he went as envoy to the Court of the Elector of Brandenburgh. This was only two years after Sir Henry had been beheaded on Tower Hill. It is a curious circumstance that the volume contained a scrap of paper on which were written, by some contemporary bookseller, the names of volumes of Jacob Behmen for sale—including his 'Answers to Walter,' his 'Principles,' and his 'Aurora.' The interest of this lies in the coincidence that Vane himself is supposed to have been a disciple of Behmen's.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

LAMB OR LAMBE.—Twice during rambling reading in one evening I met with Lamb's name with a final *e*: First in 'The Beauties of the Anti-Jacobin' ('The New Morality'), 1799, p. 306:—

> And ye five other wandering bards that move
> In sweet accord of harmony and love,
> C—dge and S—th—y, L—d and L—be and Co.
> Tune all your mystic harps to praise Lepaux!

and secondly in Byron's 'Poetical Works,' 1 vol., royal 8vo, Murray, 1851, p. 422, 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers':—

> Or yield one single thought to be misled
> By Jeffrey's heart, or Lambe's Bœotian breed.

The same spelling of Lamb's name is given in an explanatory note (presumably Byron's): "Messrs. Jeffrey and Lambe are the alpha and omega, the first and the last of *The Edinburgh Review*." I have no remembrance of the alternative spelling being mentioned by any of Lamb's biographers, but there is a curious contemporary instance in the publishers' account of the 'Specimens of English Dramatic Poets.' The heading in Messrs. Longman's ledger of 1808 is 'Lambe's Specimens.' I can quite understand that if the real name of Elia had been "Lambe" it would frequently have been misspelt "Lamb," but I do not at all see why, in three instances during the lifetime of the author, independent persons should have given the uncommon form "Lambe."

W. H. PEET.

RICHARDS OF BRAMLEY HOUSE.—On the fly-leaf of a copy of Gwillim's 'Heraldry,' 1660 (fourth edition), in my possession, is the following manuscript note, which may interest some of your readers:—

"Richards of Bramley House, Suffolk. James, Esq., created Barronet 22 Feb., 1683/4. Of this Family was John Richard, who came into England with the Queen-Mother of King Charles the second from Thoulouse in France—he had a numerous Issue. James his youngest son was first Knighted by King Charles ye 2d for saving several Men of Wars, and by ye sd King advanced to ye Dignity of Barronet the 35 year of his Reign, he married first Anne Popeley of Red-house in Bristole, by whom he had two sons Sr John his Successor and Arthur and one Daughter Elizabeth. His Second Wife was Beatrice Herren by whome he left four Sons (viz.) Joseph, Phillip (married to ye eldest daughter of Count Montema Lieut.-General in ye Spanish Servise), 3d James, 4th Lewis, also one daughter Clara. Sr James settled in Spain at Cadiz where he dyed and was succeeded by his eldest son Sr John Richards now living unmarried at Cadiz. He beareth—Argent a chevron azure, in base a lyon Rampant and three Harts gules. Crest, a Demy lyon, a Hart between its paws gules. Sr Joseph Richards lies buried in St. Pancras near London under a Monument, he Died the —— Day of —— 1738 aged 53, his motto is Honore et Amore."

W. E. NANSON.

Endcliffe, Eccles.

DICKENSIANA.—In the 'Pickwick Papers,' Mr. Lowten, clerk to Mr. Perker, Pickwick's solicitor, makes his first appearance at chap. xx., and is frequently heard of in later parts of the book. There are two portraits known of a Thomas Lowten: one noted in John Chaloner Smith's 'British Mezzotinto Portraits,' as engraved by John Young after Earl, published 1807; the other (also a mezzotint), engraved by Charles Turner after T. Phillips, R.A., 1808. The subject of these portraits is described by Chaloner Smith as "Solicitor; Clerk of 'nisi prius' in Court of King's Bench; Deputy Clerk of the Pipe; founder of the Lowtenian Society of Solicitors; died in the Inner Temple, Jan. 2, 1814, aged 67." What was the "Lowtenian Society of Solicitors"? May it not be possible that some knowledge or recollection on the part of Dickens of the surname "Lowten" in connexion with the law may account for its having been appropriated as in 'Pickwick'?

In 'Dombey and Son,' chap. v., we read that Mr. Dombey nominated one Rob "on the foundation of an ancient establishment called (from a worshipful company) the Charitable Grinders, where not only is a wholesome education bestowed upon the scholars, but where a dress and badge is likewise provided for them." It may be

recollected that the dress and badge brought tribulation upon the recipient of the favour. There was published at Sheffield in 1823 'Tom and Charles, or the Grinders: the History of two boys educated at the Charity School at Sheffield, faithfully delineating Personages and Scenery of the Neighbourhood.' May this also supply a source whence Dickens may have taken a hint and a character? W. B. H.

The Saurians in English Poetry.—In his essay on Spenser ('Among my Books,' ii. 136), Russell Lowell devotes some attention to the poet's contemporaries, showing generally how unlike they were in inspiration and method to the author of 'The Faery Queen.' After referring to 'The Mirror for Magistrates,' 'Albion's England,' 'Polyolbion,' and so forth, he summarizes in characteristically humorous fashion. "This," says he,

"was the period of the saurians in English poetry, interminable poems, book after book and canto after canto, like far-stretching *vertebræ*, that at first sight would seem to have rendered earth unfit for the habitation of man."

This criticism is recalled now by an item in a bookseller's catalogue just to hand. The entry is suggestive of something like a faint saurian recrudescence. Apparently in the year just ended a collection of 'Poetical Pieces' was issued at 10*s.* 6*d.* net in "a very thick roy. 8vo cloth" volume. Premising that he is in a position to offer this substantial work for 2*s.* 6*d.*, the advertiser proceeds thus:—

"The author's production may well be called that of a 'Long-winded Poet,' for the poems occupy 1,261 pages. It would, no doubt, occupy a reader's present life and part of the future as well."

Thomas Bayne.

Clifton Campville Church.—The fine church of Clifton Campville, Staffordshire (near Tamworth), has just been saved from ruin—at a cost of about 3,000*l.*—an expenditure of 500*l.* or so being still needed to preserve the ancient windows and to complete the tower. This magnificent building has for many years been in a deplorable state. The thirteenth-century masonry and buttresses in the north wall, and the southern pillars, have been fully repaired where necessary; and the roof has been put back to its original place. Considerable fresco-work has been discovered, evidently that noted by Shaw, but it is very indistinct. The chantry chapel has been restored, and is now no longer screened off from the church, while the fine roof is once more revealed. The southern aisle, called the Haunton aisle, has been extensively repaired, this being necessitated by the bad state of the stone; and the removal of the poor plaster-work has shown the best features of the structure, and with these an interesting fresco apparently depicting the founder, Sir Richard Stafford, who built the church about 1353. The work merits reporting in better detail.

W. H. Quarrell.

St. Pancras, 1817.—There has come into my hands a sketch, 9 in. by 4 in., of the St. Pancras Workhouse, and inn at the corner of King's Road, 1817. The workhouse is a row of small houses, with a high red-brick wall in front, through which is an entrance gate surmounted by a lamp. The inn stands opposite, at a corner where two roads meet; it has a hanging sign, a tall (iron) pump, and a lamp on a post. There are some trees behind, and in front are open spaces of grass surrounded by a single-rail fence. W. C. B.

The Glamis Mystery: a Parallel.—It would appear that Glamis Castle has not the monopoly of a mysterious secret chamber. Re-reading that interesting 'Memoir of a Highland Lady,' edited by Lady Strachey, I find therein mentioned Comyn Castle:—

"The people said there was a zigzag causeway beneath the water, from a door of the old castle to the shore, the secret of which was always known to three persons only. We often tried to hit upon the causeway, but we never succeeded."

Outis.

"Clear case."—In transcribing the Sarum Marriage Bonds for *The Genealogist* I came across what seems to me a very early example of the phrase "clear case." I reproduce it in its original spelling:—

"John bachalers of 32 ears eage of oten refers [Wootton Rivers] and Ales Worman of 30 ears eage of esbary in the pariash of lambarn the plas that we will be mareid is at est gasan [East Garsdon?] Yow ned not fere for it is a clar kase. 5 Dec 1633."

Edmund R. Nevill, F.S.A.

Salisbury.

"The Same Yet," Inn Sign.—At Prestwich, in Lancashire, there is an inn with this sign. It once bore the name of "The Seven Stars." When the sign was being repainted, the painter asked the landlord what he was to put upon the board, and received the answer, "The same yet," and the man took him at his word (*Millgate Monthly*).

Frederick Lawrence Tavaré.

Manchester.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

NEW ZEALAND: GOVERNORS' DESCENDANTS WANTED.—I am endeavouring to trace the descendants of the under-mentioned gentlemen, who were Governors of New Zealand at the period mentioned against their names:—

Capt. William Hobson, R.N. 1840–42.
Lieut. Shortland. 1842–3.
Lieut.-Col. Robt. H. Wynyard. 1854–5.
Sir George F. Bowen. 1868–73.

The object of the inquiry, when the relatives have been traced, is to endeavour to obtain portraits of the four gentlemen in question.

ARTHUR S. ROW.

13, Victoria Street, S.W.

MRS. MARY YOUNG, ETON DAME.—Can any one tell me what was the maiden name and who was the husband of Mrs. Mary Young, a well-known dame at Eton during the eighteenth century? Edward Young, Bishop of Dromore, and afterwards of Ferns, was her son; and she had a daughter Catherine, who married the Rev. Septimus Plumptre, Vicar of Mansfield. Mrs. Mary Young died in 1775.

Further, what was there that was "shocking" about the death of Mrs. Young, the wife of Edward Young? Lady Sarah Bunbury mentions the death in a letter to her sister dated 22 June, 1765 ('The Life and Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox,' vol. i. p. 170); and a foot-note mentions that Mrs. Edward Young was probably a natural daughter of Lord Holland. Is anything more known about her?

R. A. A. L.

"CHRISTIANA REGINA BOHEMIA NATA HEREVIA" (?), born 1724, died 1780. This is the description of a Queen pictured in an engraving, whom I wish to learn about. Presumably she belonged to one of the extensive and confusing families of the Palatinate. Was she born in Bohemia, and a Queen somewhere else? NEL MEZZO.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL SEAL.—Can any of your correspondents give me information on the Giggleswick School seal? It is oval shape, with Virgin and Child, and beneath a priest praying. Round the rim are these words: "Sigillū Prebendarii de Buldon." It has been suggested that Nowell, 1553, the second founder of the school, gave his seal as the corporate seal, but has any one heard of a collegiate church at Buldon?

E. A. BELL.

CADELL & DAVIES: THEIR SUCCESSORS.—T. Cadell & W. Davies were publishers with offices in the Strand in the early part of the nineteenth century. Who succeeded them, and what publishing house of to-day might by chance have their filed proof copies?

It would be interesting, I am sure, to many readers to have a list of early publishers and printers, with their successors and their modern representatives. J. H. R.

[See F. A. Mumby's 'Romance of Bookselling,' 1910, and the numerous lists that have appeared in 'N. & Q.']

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any of your readers help me to the name of the author of the following lines, and of the poem in which they occur?—

O voi ch' avete gl' intelletti sani,
Mirate la dottrina che s' asconde
Sotto 'l velame degli versi strani.

P. I.

[Dante, 'Inferno,' ix.]

Where do the following occur?

1. His life but a handbreadth, his cares and sorrows but a dream.

2. Man appoints, but God can disappoint.

"Handbreadth." I suppose, is the equivalent of "span," but I have not met with it in any book. PENRY LEWIS.

["Handbreadth" has been in use since Coverdale's translation of the Bible, and occurs in the A.V. and the Revised Version. See also the quotations *s.v.* in the 'N.E.D.']

Could some one inform me what is the source of the following?

He spurns the earth with a disdainful heel,
And knocks at heaven's gate with his bright [steel]

I am not sure of the last word. A. S.

Emerson gives the following quotation as the translation of an old French poem:—

Some of your hurts you have cured,
And the sharpest you still have survived;
But what torments of grief you endured
From evils which never arrived!

Who was the author, and what are the original lines? M. L. R. BRESLAR.

1. Can any one give me "chapter and verse" for the following quotation, often, but I believe erroneously, attributed to Carlyle?—"I shall pass through this world

but once. Any good thing therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I can show, let me show it now." I have also seen this attributed to Stephen Grellet. Which is correct ?

2. Can any one give me the authorship of the following line ?—

Horns from Elfland faintly blowing.

E. M. SELLON.

[1. See the numerous references in the General Index of the Tenth Series, *s.v.* 'Quotations.']

2. This is part of the second stanza of the song which opens the fourth section of Tennyson's 'Princess.' It runs :—

O hark ! O hear ! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going !
O sweet and far from cliff and scar
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing !]

Who is the author of the following lines ?—

With patient steps the path of duty run ;
God never does nor suffers to be done
But that which you would do if you could see
The end of all events as well as He.

In a (London) Church Calendar for 1912 they are attributed to Byron, but they do not seem to me to savour of the author of 'Don Juan.' BLADUD.

HENRY DOWNES MILES. — I should be glad of information concerning Henry Downes Miles, the author of 'Pugilistica' and other works. He seems to have been 70 years of age when the second volume of 'Pugilistica' was published in 1880.

May I take this opportunity of saying that we badly want a biographical dictionary of minor worthies ? Neither Henry Downes Miles nor many of the prizefighters whose biographies we enjoy in his pages are included in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' This is not meant as a disparagement of that work to which I am in the habit of referring every day of my life ; nor is it meant as a disparagement of Sir Leslie Stephen or Sir Sidney Lee, both of whom have written books which no well-regulated library can dispense with. It is only to say that these editors seem to me to have worked on a wrong principle of selection and rejection while they were engaged upon the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' CLEMENT K. SHORTER.

THE PIANO IN CONSIDERANT'S 'DESTINÉE SOCIALE.'—Miss Morris, in her introduction to 'Sigurd' ('Collected Works of William Morris,' vol. xii. p. x), quotes from memory a phrase of Considerant's, "the ferocious, the inevitable, the untameable piano," as a great favourite of her father's. Like her, I have tried to verify the quotation, but failed. The British Museum copy of the first edition of the 'Destinée Sociale' has a "cancel" page at the place at which the passage should naturally occur (vol. i. p. 485), and it would be interesting if any one who has access to another copy, or to Mr. Morris's own copy, which appeared in his sale catalogue, would verify the quotation. R. S.

SPANISH TITLES GRANTED TO IRISHMEN. —I shall be infinitely obliged if some reader of 'N. & Q.' will kindly advise me where I can find definite data regarding the titles granted by Philip IV. of Spain to the Irishmen who fought in the "Wars of the Netherlands." Is there a book which gives the arms of the gentlemen so ennobled, and cannot their descendants still bear these titles ? This information I desire to complete a genealogical table. RENÉ DE LAZLA.

Paris.

[This query appeared at p. 427 of our last volume. We regret that hitherto no replies have been forthcoming.]

FELIZIANO, PORTUGUESE ARTIST. — Can any of your readers give information about a Portuguese artist, Feliziano—dates, Christian name, and so on ? He was living in Lisbon in 1668, and painted a portrait of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, who was there on a special mission. The portrait is at Hinchingbrooke. F. R. H.

QUEEN ANNE AND HER CHILDREN.—Queen Anne, who married George, Prince of Denmark, 28 July, 1683, and became a widow 28 Oct., 1708, is said very often in periodical and other publications to have had seventeen children, though in the Royal Lineage which forms the introduction to Burke's 'Peerage' six only (two sons and four daughters) are recorded. Is there any truth in the statement that as many as seventeen were born to her, and if so, where can a complete record be found ?

F. DE H. L.

ANNE WENTWORTH.—I should be much obliged to the readers of 'N. & Q.' for any information concerning Anne, daughter and heiress of John Wentworth of Codham Hall, Essex, and Anne Bettenham his wife. She married (1) Hugh Rich, son of Lord Chancellor Rich ; (2) Henry Fitzalan, Lord Maltravers ; and (3) William Deane. Is the date of her birth known ? Is there any portrait of her in existence ? She left no descendants, and her property, including Gosfield Hall, which she built, passed to her

uncle's son. I have already consulted Morant's 'Essex' and 'The Complete Peerage.' I should be glad of a reply direct.

(Mrs.) LOWE.

Gosfield Hall, Halstead, Essex.

GUNDRED OR GUNDRADA DE WARENNE.—Illustrations of her tomb at St. John's, Southover, appear in *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Fourth Series, vol. iv. part v. (March, 1911). From the accompanying letterpress the writer appears to be ignorant of the fierce genealogical controversy waged over the question of her parentage, as he accepts without comment the statement that she was the fifth daughter of the Conqueror. This theory has been discarded on eminent authority. Has any further information, particularly from French sources, been forthcoming recently? So far, all that can be safely said is that she was of kin to the Conqueror. R. W. B.

DUCHESSE DE BOUILLON.—I subjoin a clipping from the Sunday edition of the San Antonio, Texas, *Express*. Who is this Duchesse de Bouillon? By the Congress of Vienna, 1815, the Duchy of Bouillon, &c., were taken from Admiral Philip d'Auvergne of the English Navy—adopted by the last reigning Duke of Bouillon, 1788, who had been allowed in 179[?] by the British Government to take the rank and title of Duke de Bouillon, &c.—and given to the house of Rohan-Guemenée, now Rohan-Rohan, and living in Austria.

"The convent [Carmelite Convent at Jerusalem] and the beautiful little chapel attached were built about thirty-six years ago by and at the expense of the late Aurelia de Bossi, Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duchesse de Bouillon, and is now occupied by French nuns of the Carmelite order."

Did Admiral Philip d'Auvergne leave children? and did, or do, they claim the duchy?

EL SOLTERO.

Texas.

FOREIGNERS ACCOMPANYING WILLIAM III.—Does there exist any list of the foreigners who came over to England with William III. in 1688; and, if so, where can I find it? I want to test the truth of a family tradition that some German sword-cutlers from Solingen (who afterwards settled at Shotley Bridge in the county of Durham, and whose name was anglicized as Oley) came over with William in the frigate Brill.

HENRY BETT.

Lincoln.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, NINTH BATTALION, 1809–14.—The 10th Company of this Battalion is variously stated to have become the 8th Company in 1809 and 1819. Which date is correct? Is anything known of the services of either of these companies in the Walcheren expedition of 1809, in the Peninsular War, and in the war with the United States, 1812–14? C. O.

ALEXANDRO AMIDEI was a teacher of Hebrew at Oxford about 1700. I shall be glad of any information about him.

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

118, Sutherland Avenue, W.

BURIAL CUSTOMS.—With reference to the practice of burying fire-dogs with the dead, which was common among the Celts, it does not seem improbable that these "dogs," which are found with cinerary urns, may have been first used to bear the logs of wood which comprised the funeral pyre. On the same reasoning, the amphoræ found with calcined remains may have contained the wine which was sprinkled over the ashes of the dead, since amphoræ were vessels in which wine and oil were imported. Perhaps one of your readers may be kind enough to inform me if my inference is a correct one or not. H. H. COLLETT.

N. LE VASSEUR: RICHELIEU.—In the year 1748 an engineer, Néré Le Vasseur, obtained a grant of the seigniory of St. Armand in Quebec. The Archives of Canada state that the name of the seigniory was taken from that of the Duc de Richelieu, who may have been a protector of Le Vasseur. Is anything known about Le Vasseur or his connexion with the Duc de Richelieu?

ALFRED ERNEST HAMILL.

Lake Forest, Illinois.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. TEMPLE HENRY CROKER.—Can any correspondent give me the date of Croker's birth and death? Did he die in St. Christopher's? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xiii. 132, does not give much assistance. He was, I believe, the son of Henry Croker of Sarsfield Court, co. Kildare. I should be glad to know the name of his mother.

2. SIR HOME RIGGS POPHAM.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xlvi. 143, Popham was the son of Stephen Popham, consul at Tetuan. In the 'Trinity College Admissions,' iii. 249, he is described as the son of Joseph Popham of Gibraltar. Which authority is correct? G. F. R. B.

THE REVOLUTION SOCIETY, BILL OF RIGHTS SOCIETY, &c.—

"Occasional Stanzas Written at the request of the Revolution Society, and Recited on their Anniversary, November 4th, 1788. To which is added Queen Mary to King William during his Campaign in Ireland, 1690. A Poetical Epistle. By William Hayley, Esq.,"

was published for "T. Cadell, in the Strand, MDCCLXXXVIII." Information will be welcomed in reference to this body; also concerning the "Bill of Rights Society" (11 S. iv. 388), the "Civil Society" (once existing in the North of England), the "Old Revolution Club" in Scotland, the "Boyne Society" and "Brunswick Club" in Ireland, and the organization from the Revolution of 1688 which existed in the 4th Foot Regiment, of which I have seen a roll of members. WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

BEAZANT FAMILY.—Having relatives of this name, I have been interested in discovering that it appears to be the name of six or seven different families. I have invariably found that they regard it to be of French or Flemish origin. I also have heard the tradition that they are descended from one of the Counts of Flanders, but have been unable to verify it. My informant, a naval officer, tells me he saw a picture of this person and his arms (a dolphin) in an illustrated book but he cannot remember where; it was possibly in a history of battles. There was, it appears, a Sheriff of London of this name in 1194.

As each of these families seem to think they are all of one stock, I should be glad to learn how that could be established.

F. DODGE.

CROWNED BY A POPE.—Henriette Josephine Stuart de Bourbon Bonaparte, Duchesse de Beri, Comtesse de St. Leu, is said to have been crowned by a Pope. Who was she? and of what country was she queen? I have searched in vain every book I thought likely to give me the information. H. A. ST. J. M.

[The lady was inquired after by W. B. C. at 11 S. iv. 368.]

BRODRIBB OF SOMERSET.—The late Sir Henry Irving's father was John Brodribb, born at Keinton in Somerset. Has any investigation been made into Sir Henry's paternal collaterals and direct ancestry? Were the Brodribbs originally of Somerset, and have any of them attained to local eminence? Is there any pedigree of the family extant? Five Broderips have been held to be worthy of mention in the 'D.N.B.' Are the Brodribbs and Broderips members of one stock? J. H. R.

ST. LALUWY. — Menheniot Church in Cornwall was formerly dedicated to this saint. Is anything known concerning his (or her) life and works? Was there any other church dedicated to him? Is Laluwy equatable with Llanlwch in Carmarthenshire, or with Lanlouch in Landunvez, in Brittany? No name similar to it appears in 'Les Noms des Saints Bretons,' par J. Loth (1910). GREGORY GRUSELIER.

Replies.

REV. SAMUEL GREATHEED.

(11. S. iv. 347.)

THE career of Samuel Greatheed is of interest, and a memoir of him should have been inserted in the 'D.N.B.'

A similarity of unusual names would lead to the supposition that he was a relation of Samuel Greatheed, the Whig M.P. for the city of Coventry from 1747 to 1761, but there is no definite information as to his parentage. He served in the corps of military engineers, and while in Canada was converted from a riotous life by a "brother officer named Mackelcan," presumably John Mackelcan, a second lieutenant in that body on 27 May, 1779, and a captain on 12 May, 1782. He thereupon abandoned his prospects in the Army, and became one of the pupils of the Rev. William Bull, in his academy at Newport Pagnell for the training of members of the Independent Church. He was afterwards ordained into the ministry of that body, in 1786 was appointed assistant in that establishment, and became in 1789 the pastor of the Independent congregation which had been formed at Woburn in Bedfordshire. There he remained for three or four years, when he returned to Newport Pagnell.

Greatheed married in that town on 3 Sept., 1788, Ann, the only daughter of Sarah and John Hamilton, "a considerable dealer in lace." She was born on 27 March, 1758, became a member of the Independent church there on 7 March, 1784, and died "of erysipelous fever" on 28 Aug., 1807, being buried in the burial-ground of that body on 3 Sept., "on the same day and hour in which nineteen years before she had been married" (tablet in Independent church;

Lipscomb, 'Buckinghamshire,' iv. 288, 290). Through the death on 7 July, 1788, of her only brother, Thomas Abbott Hamilton, in the 32nd year of his age, she came into a handsome fortune. A poetic epitaph of ten lines by Cowper to his memory was placed on a tombstone on the south side of the churchyard of the parish.

Soon after the death of this wife Greatheed resigned his charge of the congregation at Newport Pagnell, withdrew to Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, and married Jane Dorothea Stephenson. He had been elected F.S.A. on 26 June, 1806, and admitted on the following 13 November. Archæological pursuits soon engrossed his energies. For the rest of his days he lived at Bishop's Hull, and there he died, it is believed in the Manor House, "after a few days of increased debility," on 15 Feb., 1823. A tablet behind the pulpit of the Independent chapel is inscribed "to the ever blessed memory of Samuel Greatheed, F.A.S., and of Jane Dorothea, his beloved wife. In acquirements distinguished, in labours unwearied, in benefactions abundant." His portrait was the frontispiece to the number of *The Evangelical Magazine* for April, 1794.

The will of Greatheed was dated 22 Nov., 1822, but was not witnessed. Charles Poulett Harris, gent., and Elizabeth Stephenson, spinster, both of Bishop's Hull, swore to his handwriting, and it was proved by the executors on 2 June, 1823. He directed that his body should be laid in the burial-ground of the Independent meeting-house at Bishop's Hull, and that all his property, when his eldest son became 21, should be shared between his two sons Samuel Stephenson Greatheed and Abbott Hamilton Greatheed. Should they both die before that age, the property was to be divided between four specified societies of the Evangelical party. The executors were his wife Jane Dorothea, her brother the Rev. Joseph Adam Stephenson, and the Rev. Thomas Palmer Bull. If one of them died, the remaining two were to elect another from among his two brothers-in-law, the Rev. William Rose Stephenson and the Rev. Samuel Rothey Straitland, and his wife's nephew the Rev. John Hollier Stephenson. The will was re-proved on 28 Nov., 1833, the Rev. William Rose Stephenson having been chosen as executor by the surviving two executors, the Rev. J. A. Stephenson and the Rev. T. P. Bull. The widow died on 31 Jan., 1824. She was born at Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, 7 May, 1781, and was the second daughter of the Rev. Christopher Stephenson, Vicar of Olney (*Evangelical Mag.*, April, 1824, p. 144).

Greatheed's chief interest to us lies in his friendship with Cowper. The poet described him in 1785 as "a well-bred, agreeable young man," and having read to him, and heard his approval of, the translation of the first book of the 'Iliad,' pronounced him "a man of letters and of taste." Cowper described to him on 6 Aug., 1792, his journey to Hayley at Eartham in Sussex, but in the following year he put on one side an invitation to stay with him. Greatheed's 'Practical Improvement of the Divine Counsel and Conduct, a sermon on William Cowper preached at Olney, 18 May, 1800,' was printed in that year with a dedication to Lady Hesketh. It passed through two later editions in 1801.

Greatheed inserted in *The Evangelical Mag.*, April, 1803, pp. 129-37, and May, 1803, pp. 177-86, a memoir of Cowper. On it and his sermon in 1800, and on Hayley's life of the poet, were based the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of William Cowper, new ed., revised, corrected, and recommended by the Rev. S. Greatheed," which came out in 1814. He only took charge of the compilation when two-thirds of it had passed through the press, but it had been revised and corrected by him, and he knew the facts to be true. The meagre life, purporting to be "by the Rev. T. Greatheed," which was prefixed to the 1821 edition of Cowper's poems, was no doubt by him. For some years after 1792 he was intimate with Hayley. A letter to him (dated Newport Pagnel, 8 April, 1794) on Cowper's illness is printed in Southey's 'Works of Cowper' (1854 ed.), ii. 108-9. "A brief sketch of the character of the late William Hayley, Esq.," was found among Greatheed's papers by his widow, and some extracts from it are included in the 'Memoirs of Hayley,' by John Johnson, LL.D., 1823, ii. p. 200, *et seq.*

Greatheed contributed to the *Archæologia*, xvi. pp. 95-122, an elaborate dissertation "respecting the origin of the inhabitants of the British Islands," in three letters to John Wilkinson, M.D. In 1812 he made an examination of the relics of Stonehenge. His letter to John Britton on them is printed in the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' xv. pt. i. pp. 707-14. Some criticisms on his observations are in *The Gent. Mag.*, 1823, pt. i. pp. 317-19, 509-11.

When the first number of *The Evangelical Magazine* appeared in 1793, the name of Samuel Greatheed was given among its contributors and among the trustees for

the distribution of its profits, and he was the first editor in 1805 of *The Eclectic Review*. He was "one of the first, warmest, and most generous friends and directors of the London Missionary Society." His other publications comprised:—

1. A Sermon to the Heathen founded upon the Moral Law, preached at Haberdashers' Hall meeting-house, 23 Sept., 1795; the third (pp. 45–70) of 'Sermons preached in London at the formation of the Missionary Society.' It was translated into German, and included in Peter Mortimer, 'Die Missions-societät in Engeland,' vol. i. (1797).

2. General Union recommended to Real Christians, a sermon preached at Bedford, 31 Oct., 1797. 1798.

3. Experimental Religion Delineated, a selection from the diary of the late Miss H. Neale, with a brief memoir by Rev. S. Greatheed, 2nd ed., 1803. The memoir originally appeared in *Evangelical Magazine*, 1802, pp. 469–77.

4. Memoirs of a Female Vagrant, written by herself [ed. Greatheed], 1806.

5. Rise, Fall, and Future Restoration of the Jews, with six sermons, 1806. The fourth sermon was by Greatheed.

6. The Regard which We Owe to the Concerns of Others, a sermon addressed to the members of the Devon Union at their annual meeting, 4 May, 1808 (Exeter, 1808). A postscript of five pages relates to a pamphlet, 'No False Alarm,' 1808, by Richard Shepherd, Archdeacon of Bedford, which attacked Greatheed's sermon entitled 'General Union' (1798).

[*Gent. Mag.*, 1807, pt. ii. 979; 1815, pt. i. 650; 1823, pt. ii. 91; Josiah Bull, 'Memorials of Rev. William Bull,' pp. 134–5; *Evangelical Magazine*, 1807, p. 486; 1823, pp. 125–6; F. W. Bull, 'Hist. of Newport Pagnell,' pp. 129, 148; Cowper's 'Letters,' ed. Wright, ii. 323, 331, 383, iii. 217, iv. 208, 267, 426; and communications from the Rev. John W. Veevers of Bishop's Hull and the Rev. T. G. Crippen of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.]

W. P. COURTNEY.

MUNICIPAL RECORDS PRINTED (11 S. ii. 287, 450, 529; iii. 493; iv. 131, 390, 451).—Having devoted two articles to London with its sub-heading Livery Companies, I continue my list under L:—

Longhope, Gloucester.—The Customs of the Manor of Longhope, 5th Sept., 1660.—*Gloucester Notes and Queries*, vol. i. pp. 399–402. (1881.) Very few names.

Long Sandall. See Doncaster.

Lostwithiel.—Manuscripts of the Corporation of Lostwithiel.—Historical MSS. Commission, Sixteenth Report, p. 101. General description, vol. i. pp. 327–337. More details. Names in Index of volume. (1901.)

Louth.—Louth Old Corporation Records. By R. W. Goulding. (1891.) Principally from 1551 to 1835. Lists of Names, some of which are in Index.

Ludlow.—Records of Ludlow.—*Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, vol. viii. pp. 203–228. (1885.) No index.

Copies of the Charters and Grants to the Town of Ludlow: with a Mirror for the Men of Ludlow, illustrating their Corporate Rights: an Account of their Charitable Foundations, &c. (? 1821.) Index of Matters.

Churchwardens' Accounts of the Town of Ludlow, in Shropshire, from 1540 to the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.—Camden Society Publications, vol. xciii. (1869.) Index of Matters and of Names, does not include all.

A Register of the Palmers' Guild of Ludlow in the Reign of Henry VIII.—*Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, pp. 81–126. (1884.) Good Lists of Names, but no index.

On the Ancient Company of Stickmen of Ludlow. By G. M. Hills.—*Journal* of the British Archæological Association, vol. xxiv. pp. 327–334. (1848.) A few names, and these not in Index of volume.

Lydd.—Lydd Records. A description in 'Archæologia Cantiana,' xiii. 250–253. A fuller description in Historical MSS. Commission's Fifth Report, pp. 516–533. (1876.) Index in Part II. to Matters, not to names.

Lyme Regis. — The Municipal Government of the Ancient Borough of Lyme Regis and Account of the Corporation. By G. Roberts. [1834.] Small affair, no index, but a Chronological List of M.P.'s and Mayors.

Lymington, New.—Records of the Corporation of the Borough of Lymington. By C. St. Barbe. (1848.) Table of Contents, chronological. A mass of names, but no index.

Lynn. See Norfolk lists.

Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn.—The Manuscripts belonging to the Corporation of the Borough of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk. (1887.) By J. C. Jeaffreson.—Historical MSS. Commission, Eleventh Report, pp. 33–36: App. III., pp. 145–247. This is fuller than the preceding. Good and full Index of Names and Places.

Extracts from a Manuscript containing Portions of the Proceedings of the Corporation of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, from 1430 to 1731, taken from the Hall Books. By H. Gurney. (1832.)—*Archæologia*. xxiv. 317–328. Really ends with 4 Sept., 1649. Chiefly concerned with elections of M.P.'s. Good Index of Matters at end of volume.

Notice of a Manuscript Volume among the Records of the Corporation of Lynn. By Rev. J. Bulwer. (1864.)—'Norfolk Archæology,' vol. vi. pp. 217–251. Has a List of Freemen (1440–1662). Poor Index to volume.

Extracts from the Chamberlain's Book of Accounts, 14 Henry IV., in the possession of the Corporation of Lynn Regis. By Rev. G. H. Dashwood. (1849.)—'Norfolk Archæology,' vol. ii. pp. 183–192. Brief but important. Poor Index at end of volume.

Remarks on a Subsidy Roll in the possession of the Corporation of Lynn Regis. By Rev. G. H. Dashwood. (1847.)—'Norfolk Archæology,' vol. i. pp. 334–383. Very early Edw. I. or Henry III. Poor Index at end of volume.

The Guilds of Lynn Regis. (1877.)—*The Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, vol. i. pp. 153–183. At end is Index Nominum, Locorum et Rerum.

Maidenhead.—A Calendar of the Ancient Charters and Documents of the Corporation of Maidenhead. By J. W. Walker. (1908.) No table of contents, many names (though a Catalogue), and no index.

Maidstone.—The Charters and other Documents relating to the King's Town and Parish of Maidstone. With notes and annotations, &c. By W. R. James. (1825.) Very few names, and no index.

Man, Isle of.—The Lex Scripta of the Isle of Man, comprehending the Ancient Ordinances and Statute Laws. From the earliest to the present date. Published by authority. (1819.) Index of Matters.

Monumenta de Insula Manniæ, or a Collection of National Documents relating to the Isle of Man. By J. R. Oliver. 3 vols (1860, '61, '62). Publications of the Manx Society. Notes, and vol. iii. has Indexes of Names, Places, and Matters.

Manchester.—The Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester, from the year 1552 to the year 1686, and from the year 1731 to the year 1846. By J. P. Earwaker.

I. 1552–1586. (1884.)
II. 1586–1618. (1885.)
III. 1618–1641. (1886.)
IV. 1641–1662. (1887.)
V. 1662–1675. (1887.)
VI. 1675–1687. (1888.)
VII. 1731–1756. (1888.)
VIII. 1756–1786. (1888.)
IX. 1787–1805. (1889.)
X. 1806–1820. (1889.)
XI. 1820–1832. (1889.)
XII. 1832–1846. (1890.)

Each volume has a good Introduction, and is well indexed.

A Volume of Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester in the Sixteenth Century. By John Harland. Vol. I. (1864.) Vol. II., continuation of, A.D. 1586–1602. (1865.)—Vols. lxiii. and lxv. of the Publications of the Chetham Society. Index of Matters more than of names to each volume. Important Lists.

The Constables' Accounts of the Manor of Manchester from the year 1612 to the year 1647, and from 1743 to 1776. By J. P. Earwaker.

I. 1612–1633. (1891.)
II. 1633–1647. (1892.)
III. 1743–1776. (1892.)

Each volume is well indexed.

The Orders and Instructions to be observed by the Officers of the Manchester Police. (1836.)

Manchester Sessions. Notes of Proceedings before Osward Mosley (1616–30), Nicholas Mosley (1661–72), and Sir Oswald Mosley (1734–39), and other Magistrates. Edited from the MS. in the Reference Library, Manchester. By E. Axon. Vol. I. 1616–23/4. Index of Matters, Places, and Names. The Record Society for the Publication of Original Documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. xlii. (1901.)

Manydown, Hampshire.—The Manor of Manydown. By G. W. Kitchin.—Hampshire Record Society. (1895.) A valuable volume, but difficult to describe; embraces manors of Baghurst, Hanyton, and Wotton, ranging from about 1300 to 1635. Good Index.

Marazion.—Notes on the Borough Records of the Towns of Marazion, Penzance, and St. Ives. (1882.)—*Journal* of the Archæological Association, xxxviii. pp. 354–370. Alludes to long list of Mayors, &c., but gives very few names, and the Index to the volume ignores these.

Melcombe Regis. See Weymouth.

Melton Mowbray.—The Constables of Melton in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By T. North. —*Transactions* of Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, iii. 60–79.

Accounts of the Churchwardens of Melton Mowbray from 1547 to End of the Sixteenth Century.—*Ibid.*, iii. 180–206.

Both articles by T. North. (1874.) Index of Matters, but not of names.

Mendlesham.—The Manuscripts of the Parish of Mendlesham, co. Suffolk. (1876.)—Historical MSS. Commission, Fifth Report, xviii. Very brief description (pp. 593–6). Good Index in Part II.

Merstham, Surrey.—A Rental of the Manor of Merstham in the year 1522.—*Surrey Archæological Collections*, xx. 90–114. (1907.) Names in Index to volume.

Middlesex County Records.—

Vol. I. Indictments, Coroners' Inquest-post-mortem, and Recognizances from 3 Edward VI. to the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By J. C. Jeaffreson. Index by A. T. Watson. (1887.)

Vol. II. *Temp.* James I. (1887.)

Vol. III. *Temp.* Chas. I. to 18 Chas. II. (1888.)

Vol. IV. *Temp.* 19 Chas. II. to 4 James II. With several illustrations. Each volume well indexed.

Calendar of the Sessions Books, 1689 to 1709. By W. J. Hardy. With Index by M. Dorothy Brakspear. (1905.) Index of Matters, Places, and Names.

A Catalogue (of the Names of such Persons as are, or are reputed to be, of the Romish Religion, not as yet Convicted) being Inhabitants within the County of Middlesex, Cities of London and Westminster, and weekly Bills of Mortality, exactly as they are ordered to be Incerted in the Several Commissions appointed for the more Speedy Convicting of such as shall be found of that Religion. Imperfect, lower half of sheet missing.

Midhurst.—Midhurst: its Lords and its Inhabitants.—*Sussex Archæological Collections*, xx. pp. 1–33. (1868.) Names in Index of volume.

Monmouth County.—The Sheriff Roll for Monmouthshire. Chronological List from 1542 to 1877. From a newspaper.

Morpeth.—Manuscripts of the Corporation of Morpeth. — Historical MSS. Commission's Sixth Report, App., pp. 526–538. (1870). Names in Index to volume. This report is supplementary to Hodgson's 'History of Northumberland.'

An Account of the Customs of the Court Leet and Court Baron of Morpeth, with the Court Roll of 1632. (1894.)—*Arch. Æliana*, xvi. pp. 52–75. Also supplementary to the same. Some important names, but Index of volume does not help.

A. RHODES.

(To be continued.)

LATTER LAMMAS (11 S. iv. 469; v. 18).—It is hardly fair to doubt the etymology of *Lammas* from the A.-S. form of "loaf-mass" when it is so easy of access. The 'N.E.D.' and my own 'Etymological Dictionary' give the history of the word with sufficient clearness.

We are told that "if it were proved that in early English days it was a custom to offer a loaf in church....the scale would incline the other way." Surely the obvious course is to consult Bosworth and Toller's 'A.-S. Dictionary,' which gives a reference to Cockayne's 'A.-S. Leechdoms,' and quotes the passage (vol. iii. p. 290): "Nim of tham gehalgedan hlafe the man halige on hlafmæsse dæg"; *i.e.*, "take from the hallowed loaf which is hallowed on Lammas-day." From MS. Cotton Vitellius, E. 17, f. 16.

I do not believe that the phrase "last math" is any older than 1912 (or possibly 1911), in spite of the announcement that we have "good authority" for it. If there is any authority for it at all, where are the quotations? Mere guess is of no authority whatever. Besides, *last math* will only give *lammath*, with final *th*, not *s*.

Note that another name for Lammas was "hlāf-sēnung," lit. "loaf-blessing." See *hlāf-sēnung* in the dictionary.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

JANE AUSTEN'S 'PERSUASION' (11 S. iv. 288, 339, 412, 538).—1. Jane Austen's use of the active for the passive present participle may be illustrated by the following quotation from a letter by Cromwell (Carlyle's collection, No. 188, 23 April, 1653):—

"I hear some unruly persons have lately committed great outrages in Cambridgeshire, about Swaffham and Botsham, in throwing down the works *making* by the Adventurers, and menacing those they employ thereabout."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT: EASTERN VARIANTS (11 S. iv. 503, 522).—In his very interesting note on this subject MR. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA refers (p. 523) to two stories of aid given by rats, who bit through the bow-strings of an invading host. He might have referred to an interesting parallel in Herodotus, book ii. cap. 141. When Sennacherib invaded Egypt, the warrior class refused to fight against him. Sethôs, the King of Egypt, is told in a dream to meet Sennacherib nevertheless (I quote from Rawlinson's translation):—

"Sethôs, then, relying on the dream, collected such of the Egyptians as were willing to follow him....As the two armies lay here [at Pelusium] opposite one another, there came in the night a multitude of field-mice, which devoured all the quivers and bow-strings of the enemy, and ate the thongs by which they managed their shields. Next morning they commenced their flight, and great multitudes fell, as they had no arms with which to defend themselves. There stands to this day in the temple of Hephaestus a stone statue of Sethôs, with a mouse in his hand, and an inscription to this effect—'Look on me, and learn to reverence the god.'"

This would seem to point to some cult of the mouse in Egypt. I do not know whether Egyptology confirms the inference, but it is in any case interesting to find the story so closely paralleled in China. Herodotus presumably got his story from an Egyptian source.

H. I. B.

CORPORATION OF LONDON AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION (11 S. iv. 425, 496; v. 13).—PELLIPAR is quite correct in challenging the accuracy of DR. CLIPPINGDALE'S statement that the Lord Mayor of London is chosen from a restricted number of Livery Companies. At one time the Lord Mayor was invariably chosen from one of the twelve "greater Companies," and, if not already a member of one, was translated from his mother Company in anticipation of his election. Owing to special circumstances Alderman Willimott, when elected Lord Mayor in 1742, refused to leave his parent Company (the Coopers), and from that time there has been no such restriction as DR. CLIPPINGDALE imagines to exist. As a matter of fact the present Lord Mayor (a Turner) is not a member of one of the Greater Companies; and of eighteen living ex-Lord Mayors, only seven, I think, possess that qualification.

My volume on 'The Aldermen of the City of London' (published by the Corporation of London in 1908) contains an excursus on 'The Aldermen and the Livery Companies,' in which the point on which PELLIPAR and DR. CLIPPINGDALE are at issue is treated at length. With regard to the four Lord Mayors who were translated from the Barber-Surgeons' Company, DR. CLIPPINGDALE is probably aware that membership of the Company is not evidence that they were at any time practising or even qualified medical men: in regard to Frederick and Edwin, it may be taken as certain, I think, that they were not; I am not quite sure as to Proby. I believe that Stewart was, in early life, in practice, but he had abandoned the profession before becoming an Alderman.

In his first communication (11 S. iv. 425) DR. CLIPPINGDALE assumes that only three

medical men (the latest in 1651) were Aldermen before the present Lord Mayor. To these may certainly be added Hugh Smith, Alderman of Tower Ward 1775–7, who was a practising M.D.: his Company was that of the Salters. Gideon Delaune (of whom a notice appears in 'D.N.B.') was elected Alderman of Dowgate in 1626, but was unseated, being an alien by birth. John Lorymer (or Lorrimore), who was Alderman of Walbrook in 1652, was Master of the Apothecaries' Company in 1654–5 (as Delaune had been in 1628–9 and 1636-7); and William Bell, who was Alderman of Farringdon Without in 1652–3, was a member of the same Company.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

Referring to DR. CLIPPINGDALE'S comment upon my former reply, may I mention that out of fifteen Aldermen who have passed the chair as Lord Mayor, only four are members of one of the twelve Great Livery Companies? PELLIPAR.

NELSON: "MUSLE" (11 S. iv. 307, 351, 373, 414, 476).—May not "musle" really be "moosoo," *i.e.*, Frenchman? "Hardy, there's life in a moosoo yet," makes excellent sense in the circumstances mentioned, and "moosoo" carelessly written might not be unlike "musle."

E. MONTEITH MACPHAIL.

Madras Christian College, South India.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE REV. —— GEREE (11 S. v. 8).—John Geree, s. John of Letcombe, Berks, cler., Pembroke Coll., Oxon. matric. 3 Nov., 1731, aged 17; of Corpus Christi Coll., B.A. 1 March, 1736/7.

On Sunday, 25 Jan., 1712/13, Swift writes to Stella:—

> "I had a letter some days ago from Moll Gery; her name is now Wigmore, and her husband is turned parson. She desires nothing but that I would get Lord Keeper to give him a living; but I will send her no answer, though she desires it much. She still makes mantuas at Farnham."

John Wigmore, s. Richard of Farnham, Surrey, cler., Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon. matric. 18 March, 1718/19, aged 18; B.A. 1723, Vicar of Farnham 1752. See *Gent. Mag.*, 1774, p. 47. A. R. BAYLEY.

The Rev. John Geree was Rector of Letcombe Bassett, near Wantage, Berkshire. Swift spent many weeks of the summer of 1714 on a visit to him there. See p. 134, vol. ii., 'Correspondence of Dean Swift,' edited by Mr. Elrington Ball, which contains, facing p. 134, a view of Letcombe Bassett Rectory.

Further information about Geree may be found in Mr. Geo. A. Aitken's edition of 'The Journal to Stella' (pub. by Methuen in 1901), in a note on p. 439. L. A. W.

Dublin.

Much about John Geree, "a friend of Dean Swift," is in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' First Series, ii. 558, No. 27.

W. C. B.

[MR. WM. E. BROWNING is also thanked for reply.]

MINIATURE OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (11 S. v. 7).—Portraits of Mary, genuine and apocryphal, are, of course, very numerous indeed, both in public and private collections. The same is probably the case with regard to miniatures. I own one, set in an oval gold frame, forming the centre of a plain gold ring, showing bust turned to the right, three-quarter face, white fur collar to dress, single-row necklace, black coif, blue background.

This relic (I have every reason to believe) was presented by the Queen herself on 17 May, 1568, to Sir Edward Musgrave of Hayton Castle, near Aspatria, where Mary passed the night either of her actual landing at Workington, a few miles distant, on 16 May, or of 17 May. The ring has been handed down in the same family ever since. H.

BISHOPS ADDRESSED AS "MY LORD" (11 S. iv. 508; v. 36).—The designation of a bishop as "Lord Bishop" seems to have for its origin the "Dominus Episcopus" by which he appears to have been addressed while Latin was the diplomatic language, the "Dominus" not referring to any temporal "lordship," but being rather a courtesy title. This may be compared with the practice of the older universities, which refer to their graduates in their lists as "Ds."

The "Dominus" of the bishop, however, became confused with the "Dominus" prefixed to the names of peers in the Parliamentary Rolls, where the "Domini Episcopi" appear also. There are two explanations current for the summoning of the bishops to Parliament. The first is that afforded by the Conqueror's reforms. After the Conquest the bishops first appeared in Parliament as Barons, holding their temporalities as baronies, by which means they acquired one right to the title "Dominus." The second is stated as follows. In the Witenagemot all bishops then created appeared,

whence it is assumed that the Conqueror took them into his Curia Regis, and left them to his successors as a permanent part of his Council. In time they followed the peers into the Upper House.

A bishop, however, sat in the Witenagemot as a lord of the Church, and the view that a bishop is summoned to Parliament more as an ecclesiastical lord than a baron is maintained to this day, chiefly on the evidence supplied by the fact that in the early days of our Parliament, if a see was vacant, the guardian of the spiritualities was called to take the place of the bishop. Moreover, Gibson points out in his 'Codex' that a bishop as soon as confirmed may have his writ of summons, although he has not done homage for his temporalities. Bishop Warburton of Gloucester in his 'Alliance between Church and State' strongly maintains their right to be called to Parliament as ecclesiastical dignitaries. From which, by no great stretching of the argument, it follows that all bishops are entitled by the dignity episcopal to a title distinguishing them from the commoners.

If this were followed out, it would be argued that all bishops of every Church are to be "lorded," and this is found to be true, as Sir Walter Phillimore points out.

Suffragan bishops were appointed at a very early date, and, though not entitled to their "Dominus" as barons, were always referred to by the King as "Dominus Episcopus." Their position, however, was a slightly higher one on most occasions than at present, as they often were appointed to administer a diocese on behalf of a bishop sent abroad on diplomatic negotiations.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man has time out of mind been "my Lord," though never a Lord of Parliament.

Many Colonial bishops appointed by patent—a method of appointment now in abeyance—had the title preserved to them in their patents. About a retired bishop's claim to it there may be some doubt. The title evidently appertains to the man himself on account of the functions deputed to him when consecrated; but, as a bishop not holding the spiritualities of a see, his dignity might conceivably be decreased so that he could hold the title only as by courtesy.

C. H. R. PEACH.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON (11 S. v. 4).—It may be questioned whether Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane, is appropriately included in the list given by MR. MCMURRAY at the above reference. Symond's Inn was well known down to 1873, when it was demolished, and the large pile of buildings numbered 22, Chancery Lane, erected on its site. The Inn was entered by an archway for pedestrians only (as Serjeants' Inn was until a few months ago) between two law stationers' shops, and consisted of a quadrangle surrounded by houses let out in suites of offices to solicitors and other limbs of the law. There was no indication of "Symond's" ever having been the sign of a victualler's inn or of any other tradesman's premises.

A. T. W.

HALFACREE SURNAME (11 S. iii. 467; iv. 134, 179).—The suggestion made at the last reference that the name Halfacre arose from a foundling being picked up on a piece of land called a half-acre is a mere guess; so, too, is Canon Bardsley's attempt to associate it with Halnaker or Halfnaked. The earliest citation he gives is from the year 1801, and the name is undoubtedly quite ancient. It is a corrupt spelling, I feel pretty sure, of the A.-S. *hafecere*, one who flies hawks, a falconer; and is therefore a doublet of Hawker. The earliest instance in the 'N.E.D.' is from 975: "We lærað þæt preost ne beo hunta, ne hafecere." ("We forbid that a priest be a hunter, or hawker.") In the same manner Kettle and Chettle descend from A.-S. *cytel*, as was lately shown in these columns.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

PRIME SERJEANT (11 S. iv. 470, 516).—MR. HORNER quotes from Duhigg that the Third Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland was a new office created in 1726. This is not quite accurate. The first person appointed Third Serjeant was John Lyndon, the date of whose patent was dated 5 Sept., 1682. The post was held by him and several successors until August, 1716, when John Witherington was promoted from Third to Second Serjeant, and no one was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created until March, 1726, when Robert Jocelyn received a patent as Third Serjeant.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT'S 'ENTERTAINMENT AT RUTLAND HOUSE' (11 S. v. 8).—In connexion with this 'Entertainment,' I have the reference 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic,' 128. A good many years have passed since I noted it, but if I remember rightly, the particulars of the attendance are stated there. The date was 23 May, 1656.

H. DAVEY.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY IN 1820 (11 S. iv. 428).—I am now in a position to answer my query as to the authorship of the 'Manuel de l'Ouvrier en Fer.' The first 60 pp. are a translation of an essay on 'Edge Tools' in the fifth volume of Sam. Parkes's 'Chemical Essays.' The latter portion of the work is adapted from Hassenfratz, 'Sidérotechnie,' tome i. pp. 39–67. E. WYNDHAM HULME.

Sevenoaks.

COL. GORDON (11 S. iv. 508).—The plate to which MR. BULLOCH refers appeared in the 'Investigation of Charges against the Duke of York.' See Mr. F. O'Donoghue's 'Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits' (British Museum), ii. 354. W. ROBERTS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. vii. 69).—

> If more is needed to be known,
> Our Lord will teach thee that.
> When thou shalt stand before His throne,
> Or sit as Mary sat.

Not very long ago the question was answered by a correspondent in *The Guardian*. The verses are an inaccurate reproduction of some lines quoted by Archbishop Whately in his 'Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences' (Longmans & Co.), p. 84. They are taken from a volume of poetry by Bishop Hind, and "were originally inscribed in a Bible presented to a child."

The correct version is as follows:—

> And what if much be still unknown? thy Lord shall teach thee that,
> When thou shalt stand before His throne, or sit as Mary sat.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, Melbourne University.

MINER FAMILY (11 S. v. 8). — Neither the name of Bullman nor of Miner appears in the Index of Collinson's 'History of Somerset,' and it requires more than the authority of "an old pedigree" to make any one acquainted with the origin of English surnames likely to believe that Edward III. "rewarded with the name of Miner" an individual already named Henry Bullman.

By "Norton-Small-Reward" is no doubt intended Norton-Malreward, a village near Chew Magna; and "Burslingtown" may mean Brislington in the same neighbourhood.

The names of "Henretta de la Villa Odorosa" and "Isabella Harcope de Frolibay" sound strangely in conjunction with either Miner or Bullman, and it would be interesting to learn exactly how William, "Flos Militiæ," avenged on Richard III. the murder of the Princes in the Tower.

The 'History of Ickworth and the Family of Hervey,' by the late Lord Arthur Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells, printed at Lowestoft, 1858, contains elaborate pedigrees of all the known branches of the Hervey family. No "Sir George H. of St. Martins" is to be found; Sir George H. of Thurleigh, Kt., aged 6 months at his father's death in 1474, died in 1521, leaving an only dau. and heir Elizabeth, and an illegitimate son Gerard. H.

COURT LEET: MANOR COURT (11 S. iv. 526).—All copyholders' rights to pasturage, &c., on Hampstead Heath were extinguished when it was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works. MR. CLARKE has been misled by the local journal he names, which cannot be regarded as authoritative.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

HIGHGATE ARCHWAY (11 S. iv. 206, 257, 274).—The following is quoted by *The Observer* from its issue of 5 Jan., 1812:—

> "The Proprietors of the Highgate Archway* purpose giving a splendid subterranean entertainment in the course of the present month. Lady Hamilton and a long list of fashionables are expected to be invited: Mrs. Billington and the choral throng will be sent in requisition. This undertaking will be completed by Midsummer."

This tends to confirm MR. JOHN T. PAGE's and MR. ALAN STEWART's assumptions that the date of laying the foundation stone was 31 Oct., 1812. The "subterranean entertainment" must refer to the abortive tunnel scheme mentioned by MR. STEWART, which preceded the erection of the Archway.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

GEORGE GRIFFITH, BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH (11 S. iv. 528).—This divine married Anne, daughter of Thomas Cobbe of Grames (probably meant for the Grange parish of Micheldever) in Hampshire (Add. MS. 9864), by whom he was father of six children. Thomas, the eldest son, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 14 Dec., 1658, and on 29 Sept., 1666 was admitted a burgess of Denbigh. The eldest daughter Anne was married on Saturday, 29 Oct., 1664, to John Myddelton, Esq., of Gwaynynog in the parish of Henllan, Denbighshire, so that we may conclude that the bishop married between the years 1640 and 1644. John Myddelton's son George was the grandfather of the Rev. John Myddelton, Rector (1805-34) of Bucknall, Lincolnshire, the writer's grandfather. The

* The first stone of the Highgate Archway was laid in the following October.

portrait of Bishop Griffith formerly at Gwaynynog is now in the possession of Major H. Peacock of Stanford Hall, Loughborough.

W. M. MYDDELTON.

Woodhall Spa.

He was appointed a Charter (or original) Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxon, on the foundation of this house in 1624.

A. R. BAYLEY.

HENRY CARD (11 S. iv. 528).—Although I have not searched Egham Parish Registers, Churchwardens' Books, Manor Court Rolls, and other muniments specially for Card, I certainly do not remember ever seeing the name in any of them. As the county is wrongly given—Egham is, of course, in Surrey—may not the town be incorrectly given also? If G. F. R. B. obtains any information about Card privately, I shall esteem it a favour if he will share it with me.

FREDERIC TURNER.

Esmond, Egham.

Notes on Books, &c.

THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY send us *Cambridge under Queen Anne*, which is published in London by Messrs. Bell & Sons, and in Cambridge by Messrs. Deighton & Bell and Messrs. Bowes & Bowes. The book, which consists of the Memoir of Ambrose Bonwicke and the Diaries of Francis Burman and Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach, is edited with notes by J. E. B. Mayor, and has a preface by Dr. M. R. James. The last-named explains that the notes are not quite so complete as the late Professor of Latin meant to make them, but a host of students will be glad to get this "mine of information about the scholars of Cambridge—nay, of Europe—of two hundred years ago." Mayor belonged to the type of scholar, more common, perhaps, in the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth than now, who worked ceaselessly and untiringly round his subject, and annotated it with a fullness which is novel to this hurried age. He published the Life of Bonwicke by itself in 1870, and he intended to write more notes on Uffenbach, who was a keen explorer of libraries and MSS., and generally found them in a neglected condition. Burman and Uffenbach saw much in England besides the two premier Universities, and their details of London are of great interest. We regret with Dr. James the loss of probable comment on Whiston, one of the most interesting heretics of his day, but we have abundance of curious matter from the most diverse sources about such men as Bentley and Meric Casaubon.

On the bibliographical side the notes are particularly precise and copious, though they deal largely with obsolete books, authors like Puffendorf, who have ceased to supply any University with standard reading.

Bonwicke reminds us of a recent note in our own columns when he writes to his father, "Vix possum non effutire quidditates, entitates, formalitates, et id genus barbariem." A later letter with a mention of the phrase "in Parviso (ut loquuntur)" leads to a learned note on "Parvis," "a church-porch," derived from "Paradisus." Bonwicke was a pious and exemplary person who pursued his studies "in spight of *Sturbridge* fair," on which the Professor supplies eleven pages of curious details. Bonwicke's habit of asking himself at the close of each day how he had spent it, what good or evil he had done, dates back, we learn, to Pythagoras, and was practised by the gentle George Dyer, Lamb's friend.

Burman's visit to Cambridge in 1702 leads to a record of a few pages only, but he did not miss on the way thither "a regal palace called Audley house," of which many a modern undergraduate knows nothing. The Professor in the notes gives an abstract of the remainder of Burman's journal. He saw a cock-fight in London "dementia quadam *Anglorum* commendandum," climbed the Monument twice, and was well treated by Bentley and Sir Isaac Newton. He was certainly a more agreeable person than Uffenbach, who is full of sneers and complaints about the English. They cannot, according to him, even ride a horse properly. Still, we can pardon much in so keen a searcher after books and MSS. As a boy, we learn, he spent his playtime and half the night in study, and he learnt how to bind books and play the violin. He intended to settle for life in some Oxford college, but the diet, climate, and disturbed state of affairs made him give up the idea, and his books finally rested in Frankfort. He catalogued them with his own hand, "filling 50 thick folios with the titles." He did not, however, confine himself to book-hunting; he heard Pepusch conduct music, visited Flamsteed the astronomer, saw several comedies, and at the Tower made the following note:—

"The wild beasts; only four lions with a pet dog, one tiger, two wolves, two indian cats, two eagles, one 40 years old."

We hope that the details we have cited will be sufficient to show the wide interest of this volume. An index giving not only the page, but also the line in which a matter is mentioned, worthily completes Mayor's labours.

The Quarterly Review for this month has several articles of literary interest. 'New Light on George Sand' deals with a career which is regarded as typically romantic by the French, but seems somewhat sordid to the average Englishman, apart from the amount of "copy" made out of it. Prof. J. P. Whitney writes with judgment on 'The Elizabethan Reformation,' but is not so clear as he might be. We prefer Dr. A. W. Ward's account of the 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum,' which puts the reader in the way to appreciate the origin of the 'Letters' and their *milieu* as well as their contents. Mr. Sydney Waterlow writes well on 'The Philosophy of Bergson.' The article entitled 'The Duke of Devonshire and the Liberal Unionists' makes good use of the recent 'Lives' of the former and of Goschen. We learn that the Duke was a large buyer of books and a keen reader of poetry, details which add to the taciturn, negative side of his character. Stories of his untidy dress abound, and we learn here that W. H. Smith complained of him once at Aix as appearing in the guise of "a seedy shady sailor."

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JANUARY.

THE new Catalogue of Mr. Fehrenbach of Sheffield contains Tyndale's *New* Testament, 1536; St. Augustine's 'City of God,' 1479, with large hand-painted initials; Sir Wm. Davenant's Works, 1673; Langham's 'Garden of Health,' 1579; Parkinson's 'Herbal,' 1640; Matthew's Bible, 1537; Cavendish's 'Life of Wolsey,' 1641; Astronomical Association *Journals* and Psychical Society *Proceedings*; several Chapbooks and Cruikshank items; two rare works by Erasmus in English; and a number of miscellaneous works.

MESSRS. GEORGE'S SONS of Bristol devote their Library Supply List 328 to 'Asia.' This describes some two thousand volumes, largely illustrating the history of the British in India and the Further East. There are some attractive works both on our possessions and on other parts of Asia. Books in English predominate, and there is but little philology.

MESSRS. GEORGE'S List 329 contains chiefly nineteenth-century books. There are sections devoted to 'Art' and 'Sporting,' besides many works on foreign travel. We notice a nice set of Du Cange, 8 vols., 12*l.* 12*s.*; and 95 vols. of the Chetham Society for 6*l.* 15*s.*

IN Messrs. Gilbert & Son's Catalogue 38 we noted the following items as interesting: Reclus's 'Universal Geography,' edited by E. G. Ravenstein, 14 vols., 1*l.* 5*s.*; Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion,' with portraits and plates, 6 vols., 1732, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Morris's 'History of British Birds,' fourth edition, with 394 plates coloured by hand, 6 vols., 1895, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Leigh Hunt's 'Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla,' first edition, with illustrations by Richard Doyle, 1848, 12*s.* 6*d.*; an early edition, uncut, with all Rowlandson's plates, of the 'Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque,' 1817, 1*l.* 10*s.*; and a first edition of Anthony Trollope's 'He Knew He was Right,' 1869.

MESSRS. CHARLES HIGHAM & SON'S Catalogue 506 includes their purchases at the recent sale of Dr. Jessopp's library, as well as from the library of the late Judge Willis. We are desired to correct an error on the title-page: the edition of Austin's 'Devotions' which they offer is not the first, but, as is stated on p. 31, the second—also rare: 1672, 1*l.* 1*s.* They have John Henry Shorthouse's bound volume of *The St. John's, Ladywood, Parish Magazine* from May, 1870, to December, 1871—edited by him—as a note affirms written by his hand on the fly-leaf, and containing articles contributed by him, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* We note also Cornelius à Lapides's 'Commentaria in Scripturam Sanctam,' 21 vols., 1859, 2*l.* 10*s.*; the Graduale Sariburiense—a reproduction in facsimile of a MS. of the thirteenth century, prepared for the Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society by the Rev. W. H. Frere—1894, 2*l.* 10*s.*, together with six other publications of the Society; and the 'Survey of Eastern Palestine,' by Lieut.-Col. Conder, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, 1889, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, as well as Church Histories, reference books, and many new books on Theology.

THE most interesting items in Catalogue 171 sent to us by Mr. W. M. Murphy of Liverpool are a complete set of "Pickering's Original Aldine Edition" of the works of English poets from Chaucer to Burns, 53 vols., some uncut, 1830–52, 30*l.*; 'The Annual Register' from 1758 to 1856, 99 vols., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Butler's 'Hudibras,' with portrait and the Hogarth plates, 2 vols., 1799, 2*l.* 5*s.*; Anne Pratt's 'Botany,' 6 vols., 2*l.* 4*s.*; Parkinson's herbal 'Theatrum Botanicum,' 1640, 4*l.* 10*s.*; a first edition of Fuller's 'Worthies,' 1602, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Rosellini's 'Monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia, disegnate dalla Spedizione Scientifico-Letteraria Toscana in Egitto,' 12 vols. (3 elephant folio of plates, and 9 roy. 8vo of text), 1832–44, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and Prof. Mahaffy's edition of Duruy's 'History of Rome,' 1883, 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

WE learn from the London County Council that their work in indicating the houses in London which have been the residences of distinguished individuals now includes a lead tablet affixed on Tuesday, the 16th inst., to No. 12, Seymour Street, Portman Square, to commemorate the residence of M. W. Balfe, the composer, who lived there from 1861 until 1864.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified. Otherwise much time has to be spent in tracing the querist.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

H. B. and W. C. K.—Forwarded.

BLUESTONE.—"Good-bye! I hope to meet again," is not strictly grammatical, in that it is incomplete. It is an instance of the slovenliness of speech which borders on slang—certainly not "correct" from the point of view of language.